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PEACE NEWS

The International Pacifist Weekly

No. 1,066 November 30, 1956 4d. (U.S. Air Express Edition: 10 cts.)

TO-MORROW IS

Prisoners for Peace Day

"I once saw an 18-year-old lad in his prison cell. His rough wooden table was piled high with over a hundred Christmas cards from all over the world, and tears of gratitude were streaming down his face. In his solitude he was not forgotten. When pacifists realise their solidarity the world over, there will be no preventing the success of their cause."

"YOUNG WAR RESISTER."

TOMORROW, December 1, is Prisoners for Peace Day. All over the world plans have been made on the initiative of the War Resisters' International for individuals and organisations to remember the hundreds of young men who are in prison because they refuse to prepare for war by undertaking military service.

Where their names and addresses are known many appear inside this issue of PN) Christmas Greeting cards are being sent.

The Enfield headquarters of the War Resisters' International has announced that the response has exceeded expectations and predicts that imprisoned war resisters will be flooded with messages of support from every corner of the world.

"Prison and government officials will be staggered," declared Arlo Tatum, WRI Secretary, "and the prisoners will be genuinely thrilled."

Seldom, if ever before, have so many pacifists of so many nationalities joined in a co-ordinated action project."

SEND GREETINGS

We ask every reader to send at least one greeting card to one of the prisoners listed on page six, and especially to send to the French war resisters who face repeated sentences while they are of military age (Edmond Schaguene is spending his eighth Christmas in prison).

Only the name and address of the sender may be written on the card. Any other message may either prevent delivery of the card, or of letters from the prisoner's family.

In Denmark meetings have been planned by three groups of War Resisters in Jutland and by the Copenhagen group.

Folkereising mot Krieg (WRI section, Norway) has sent the list of prisoners to all groups and made special arrangements with the Norwegian UNICEF committee for the use of their greeting cards.

The list of prisoners is being published in Germany in Die Friedensrundschau.

LETTERS TO PRESS

In Britain all Central Board for Conscientious Objectors advisers have been asked to write letters to the local Press regarding the courageous treatment of COs in France. Harold Bing, Chairman of the WRI, has written to the Manchester Guardian.

In London the Pacifist Youth Action Group have taken the Club Room at the Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, W.C.1, and will keep this open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. so that sympathisers may call there to sign and post greeting cards which will be available.

Tea will be available and at 3 p.m. Arlo Tatum, Secretary of the War Resisters' International will speak.

In Dublin and Glasgow meetings will be held tonight (Friday). The Dublin meeting, at 6 p.m., at 6 Eustace Street, will be addressed by Harry King-Worries. In Glasgow, ex-

ON BACK PAGE

New Cyprus regulations are "shocking" and "stupid" writes Fenner Brockway, MP

ASKED the permission of the Speaker to put a Private Notice question to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lennox Boyd, on Monday, regarding the new regulations in Cyprus which extend the scope of the death penalty and limit still further freedom of speech and of the Press.

He declined to give me permission and I shall therefore have to be content with putting down a question on the Order Paper.

The Speaker's decision was undoubtedly correct from the point of view of House of Commons precedents, but it is another illustration of the impossibility of a Parliament at Westminster giving immediate and proper attention to grave issues which arise in the colonies.

If the Home Office, in a state of emergency in this country, decided that offences coming under the death penalty were to be extended, there is no doubt that it would be regarded as an issue of urgency.

A review of British policy in Egypt

By Roy Sherwood

TWISTS AND TURNS INTO THE MORASS

IF it were not that the Soviets' outrageous way of dealing with the Hungarian revolt against Russian enslavement has beaten us to it, our moral prestige in the world would stand lower today than that of any other country—at the same time as our effective material power is so largely imaginary that it is hard to think out any situation in which even a small country would be afraid of us.

That, plus a Prime Minister ill from the effects of his own "diplomacy," is the present outcome of four months of tortuous efforts and twists with only one consistent thread running through them all: the endeavour to bring the Nasser regime to an end and to prevent the realisation of Egyptian control over the Suez Canal, which was bound to come anyway, and quite legally, in 1968.

It is not without significance at this juncture that neither Mr. Butler, who is the Prime Minister's *locum tenens*, nor Mr. Macmillan, who may envy him the job, has been formally appointed Acting Prime Minister.

The informal arrangement made for the duration of Sir Anthony's absence suggests a wish for as much room as possible for future opportunism—a minimum of personal responsibility for the men directly concerned and a maximum of space for flexible manoeuvring during the next few weeks for the leaders of the United Kingdom.

Stalled

BEHIND the scenes, the present unsavoury phase of British policy began when President Nasser, after having declared that Egypt wanted to belong neither to the Western nor to the Soviet bloc, and having revealed his incipient ambition for leadership of the Arab world, was helped along in that ambition by East v West competition to bring him down on their side of the fence.

He then did what politicians have always done in such conditions. He played the one side out against the other.

This chapter of the story came to an end with the withdrawal, in an unnecessarily discourteous manner, of the American-British offer of help for the construction of the Aswan Dam; and this was quickly followed by the nationalisation of the Suez Canal.

Leaving aside the provocative way in which the offer of help for the Aswan Dam was withdrawn, the situation was then still a very simple one in law.

The nationalisation of an Egyptian-registered company was legal and should have at once been recognised as being so.

The fact that it was also decreed in a highly aggressive manner and that it put Egypt in full control 12 years before the scheduled time gave the Western powers every right to expect negotiations.

Instead, France and Britain tried to per-

suade the world that an act of robbery had been performed, that the Egyptians would not be able to work the Canal, that an international authority was necessary to safeguard its operation and the users' legitimate interests, and that military force would be justified to "bring Nasser to his senses."

Step by step, and conference by conference, they lost ground, while the Canal was kept in full use under Egyptian management. But the occasion was used to refresh the world's memory about the almost forgotten Egyptian ban on Israeli shipping.

That was a further deviation from the path of truth because it had nothing to do with Egyptian control over the Canal.

The ban had been in force for eight years under the old Suez Canal Company, and for six years before the British forces on the Canal were fully withdrawn, on the Egyptian claim that it was a blockading measure against Israel with whom she was still at war in spite of a standstill truce.

British public opinion turned heavily against the Government's readiness for anachronistic military adventure. France was slower in following the same trend but it nevertheless became evident.

Disunity in the western camp could no longer be hidden as disagreement and attempted compromise, followed by more disagreement, became public knowledge about the powers of the projected Canal Users' Association.

Ultimatum

THEN, after a series of running and at least one secret consultation, the truth about which is still withheld from the world (and, as American complaints show, also from the great Western ally) came the news on October 29 of the Israeli inva-

ON BACK PAGE

PORT SAID: Two pages of pictures inside

CENSORSHIP ON EGYPT

How it was done

From a Special Correspondent recently in Cyprus and Port Said

THE censorship in Cyprus, British base for the attack on Egypt, was so secret and conspiratorial that (according to the list of "stops" issued to correspondents) it even banned any reference to its own existence.

There have been many complaints about the information and

censorship services from all over the world.

There was a two-days delay before London newspapers published stories from their special correspondents. Commonwealth newspapers suffered even greater delays. Reports to Australia arrived so late that the newspapers there were unable to publish them.

The official communiques, issued by the military authorities, were, of course, not delayed and the Australian and Indian Press had to be content with these.

All correspondents in Cyprus quoted the official communiques and Press conferences given by the army about the "bloodless" aspect of their raids.

Nobody in Cyprus had any reason to believe anything else.

Not so bloodless

Not, that is, until two British journalists returned after the first day of fighting in Port Said and told what they had seen there. Then everybody began to doubt whether the "police action" was so bloodless.

Later in Port Said we saw the dead bodies and the destroyed houses which confirmed these doubts.

However most of the damage had been done on the second day of fighting, after Nasser had forbidden the Port Said governor to capitulate. I was able to check this in interviews with people in Port Said. The damage and casualties during the initial fighting were very slight.

The number of killed civilians in Port Said on the second day was slightly more than a hundred. I counted the bodies outside the cemetery where they were heaped, waiting for identification. There may have been some more dead bodies in the ruins—probably about a dozen.

Correspondents were not allowed to mention any number, however. In one case the censors deleted the word "heap" of bodies and insisted that the correspondent use the word "line."

Finally he was allowed to use the word "row." Then he sent off a cable to his newspaper, asking them to read a chapter in the Book of Revelation which speaks of "heaps of dead bodies in the streets in a city that was in Egypt." This succeeded.

The censors

The censors in Cyprus were all Colonial officials. One of them had just returned from London where he had been especially trained for his particular duty in connection with the Egyptian invasion.

Their way of working was about the same as during the first weeks of the Ministry of Information in London in World War II.

Some of them had apparently read books by British and American journalists describing the war-time censorship. They seemed to have taken all the jokes about the censors in deadly earnest.

Things would have worked more smoothly if the Ministry of Defence, or whoever was responsible, had called for the advice of some of the war-time censors at the Ministry of Information such as Konni Zilliacus.

But I doubt if any of those censors would have taken on such a job.

It is remarkable that the chief information officer in Cyprus went on holiday in Britain immediately the emergency began and did

★ FROM PAGE ONE



DRIVING ON

THE SPIRAL OF EVIL

TO read some of the Press comments on President Nasser's expulsion of British and French subjects from Egypt one might imagine that recent events had already been forgotten.

"It is a shameful act," says a Daily Express leading article, referring specifically to the expulsion of British subjects.

The Daily Express does not know the meaning of shame. The shame began with the wanton armed attack on Egypt which the Beaverbrook and Rothermere papers lustily applauded. Now begins the cumulative harvest of further evil—the suffering of the innocent for the guilty.

Innocent men, women and children are to be made homeless as a direct result of the cowardly and hypocritical brutality of Eden's Government.

That we, in Britain, should suffer from shortage of petrol and rising prices is reasonable enough. We can only hope that those who feel the pressure will realise who is to blame.

The suffering of civilians expelled from Egypt is another matter. It IS shameful—but it is OUR shame that we have driven the Egyptian Government to this act of folly.

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MOST deserving of our sympathy are the 50,000 Jews in Egypt who have been faced with either expulsion or internment.

In 1955 Mr. Elmer Berger, of the American Council for Judaism, visited the Middle East. His illuminating account of these Egyptian Jews in the booklet "Who Knows Better Must Say So!" was published by the Council last year.

Elmer Berger found no traces in Egypt of any feeling against Jews as such, in spite of the strong political antipathy to Israel.

"For these Jews here," wrote Berger, "are Arabs." Just as there are Moslem Arabs and Christian Arabs so there are, in the Arab States, "Arabs of the Jewish Faith" who deeply resent anti-Arab propaganda.

These people are not Zionists and many—in spite of Zionist intimidation—have been courageous in their opposition to Zionist ambitions.

There were two prophetic sentences in Berger's booklet. In his interview, the Egyptian Minister of the Interior, Zechariah Mokeddine, giving his reasons for wanting to avoid a war with Israel, said: "If a serious war developed between Israel and Egypt, a reason might be found for the British to return."

The other remark was made to Berger by an Egyptian Jewish journalist about Zionist agents in Egypt—people who were "willing to play with the destiny of 50,000 Jews for a little money and in order to be able to take out a few hundred a year to Israel."

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THE British Mandate in Palestine, and the systematic defiance of the wishes of the great majority of the inhabitants of that country, in order to establish a Jewish State, alienated the whole Arab world. It created violent feelings which, in some places, went beyond anti-Zionism.

Hatred of Jews, as such—not merely of Zionism—was one of the poisons injected into the Arabs by stages from the time when the Balfour Declaration was first made public, and the betrayal of promises to the Arabs in World War I became apparent.

But up to this time this poison has been resisted in many Arab countries and notably in Egypt.

Thanks to the action of Britain, France and Israel we now reach a new stage in this tragedy. Following intensive Zionist propaganda among Egyptian Jews, most of those impressed have already left for Israel, their fares paid by Zionist funds.

Most of those who remain are people who remained by choice because they considered themselves Egyptians and preferred to remain in their own country. It has not always been easy for them. Berger mentions one outspoken Jewish opponent of Zionism in Egypt who was murdered by Zionist terrorists while on a visit to Italy.

★ ★ ★
THESE Jews, therefore, had every right to expect decent treatment from the Egyptian Government.

Where will this spiral of evil end? There were signs recently, particularly in America, that there was a slow but growing reaction against Zionism among the Jewish community.

Many Jews, like those of Egypt, have preferred to remain in the countries where they have lived for generations; and of these some have been outspoken in condemning policies which—apart from all other objections—bring peril to Jewish communities in the Arab countries.

Nasser's action will make it harder for these non-Zionist Jews throughout the world.

In addition to nearly a million Arab refugees made homeless by Britain's past policies, we can now add 50,000 Jews. With so much anxiety to help the victims of Russia, what is going to be done about the victims of Britain's own criminal stupidity?

Colour scheme of N. Rhodesia

THE main topic, of course, is Hungary and Egypt.

Among White settlers the majority seem to favour Eden's action.

I have proved to my own satisfaction that the situation is viewed by them through colour-prejudiced eyes. This is particularly true of white Rhodesians and South Africans.

An educated African friend made a pertinent comment. And his view may be taken as being fairly representative of the educated African public opinion.

He told me at the Lusaka Multi-Racial Club the other evening—"Both were acts of aggression. Britain, France and Russia are the aggressors."

Talking of African interest in world affairs, I was badgered on and off for 24 hours on the eve of the American elections by an African printer's labourer who wanted to know who had won.

This may not seem remarkable to the reader who has not lived in Central Africa.

But when you consider that the man who asked that question had only three years' schooling, that he is not considered "advanced" enough to go to the same cinema as Europeans, or use their shops, their hotels, or the same counter at the post office, it is, well, something that makes the Government, the White politicians and settlers look a bit silly.

It is also, of course, heartening to the liberal mind...

Cinema

CINEMAS. Now here's a pretty kettle of fish.

BASIL DELAINE'S CENTRAL AFRICAN COMMENTARY

An Indian in Lusaka, a man with a genuine desire for better race relations, wants to open a truly multi-racial cinema.

But he can't. The censorship routine in this Territory foxed him.

Films for African consumption are closely vetted by a Territorial board of censors, while films for Europeans are the responsibility of a Federal board.

The difficulty is that what the Federal board will pass (for Europeans) the Territorial one (for Africans) will, 99 times out of a 100, ban.

The idea is, apparently, that the African is restricted to a diet of Westerns and other "harmless" themes.

The Indian cinema man realises that the average European wants something a little more sophisticated.

So he is now going to aim at African patrons in the hope that the odd European "Western" fan will come along too.

Passport

IMMEDIATELY following the Northern Rhodesian Government's travel ban on the top men of the NR African National Congress—Mr. Harry Nkumbula and Mr. Kenneth Kaunda—comes the report that an attempt to leave his country by

WE reproduce in this issue a number of photographs of the destruction that has been visited upon Port Said by the French and the British.

The Russian Government has made the demand that the invading powers should be called upon to pay reparations. That the Russian Government can be capable of this cynical hypocrisy while it is actually engaged on its own fearful work in Hungary should not be permitted to discredit the proposal in our minds.

All this damage has arisen out of an invasion which has been rightly condemned by an overwhelming world opinion—disregarding any Russian declarations—as an aggression.

At some stage a sense of justice should impel the Assembly to declare that the aggressors should make good the damage in so far as this may be done by material payments.

If UN is to have any moral basis at all it should use this occasion to make clear that reparations must not now mean payments imposed upon defeated powers by victorious powers, as in the past, but that they are an obligation that the aggressor shall make good the damage he has done to the aggressed.

Reparations

WE have already expressed the hope that, as a means to the recovery of lost moral standing, the Government of Britain will frankly avow that it has done wrong and declare its repentance.

It is now unfortunately clear that this will not be done by a Conservative Government.

It may be hoped, however, that a Labour Government will be ready to make such a declaration; it follows in fact from the attitude it has taken in regard to the Government's action.

It would be well, however, to associate with such a declaration a statement of its willingness to pay reparations; and if it were to declare now, while it is still in opposition, that in taking office it will submit this matter to UN for assessment it would be doing something for the rehabilitation of Britain in the eyes of the world.

In prison

IT is unfortunately necessary to point out again this year, as in previous years, that the fact that we print the names of men in prison in various countries for refusing on grounds of conscience to undertake military service does not imply that a greater degree of tolerance exists in the countries for which no lists appear. It implies the opposite.

Of the countries for which we are able to provide lists there exists a difference as between Britain and the USA on the one hand and France and Belgium on the other in that the two former make provision for some kind of recognition of conscientious objection in their legislation while the two latter do not.

The fact that we are able to print lists for all these countries, however, implies that they all have more in common in relation to standards of freedom and tolerance than any of

them have with either Communist or Fascist countries such as Russia and Bulgaria or Spain and Portugal.

In these latter no information can be obtained about the fate of men who object on grounds of conscience to participation in war.

Un-named

IN Russia some kind of administrative recognition of a very restricted type of conscientious objection exists and as Peace News has recently reported, the Russian Government is contemplating providing some kind of regularisation of this situation.

Whether in the present retreat from the recent moves towards de-Stalinisation this legislative change will be effected is, of course, doubtful. What-

**Repentance
War resisters
Yugoslavia
Germany**

ever should happen in this respect it will make no difference in regard to our main point here.

We should still have to omit from our lists of men in prison any information from Russia—as from the other Communist, and the Fascist, countries—because the necessary freedom of expression and organisation required to make the provision of this information possible does not exist there.

When, therefore, our readers send greetings—as we hope they will—to the war-resisters whose names are given in our lists, we hope they will also give a thought to those more unfortunate men whose names we are unable to obtain.

Again arrested

MILOVAN DJILAS of Yugoslavia, who was again arrested last week, has probably been sacrificed to Russian pressures. The Tito Government today, like the Gomulka Government in Poland, is having to pursue a very careful balancing policy as between an assertion of independence and a very considerable submission to Russian requirements.

Djilas, with his colleague Dedjier, was arrested last year on charges connected with an attempt to form a new political group or party. As the penalty of 18 months imprisonment was imposed upon them for their departure from the official Communist line was not actually served but was merely held in suspense over them, there seemed to be reason to believe that they had been making their experiment in a carefully controlled liberty with a certain degree of Government approval, but that the Government had become afraid of its own venturesomeness.

Djilas, who has contributed to Peace News, has a long and highly theoretical article in the September issue of Mankind, the new magazine

edited by Rammanohar Lohia.

This article was originally dispatched by Djilas in March but was apparently confiscated while in transit through the Yugoslav post office. A second copy was ultimately delivered in time for inclusion in September. Djilas apparently having contrived to get it posted outside Yugoslavia.

This article offers formidable criticism of developments in Russia, urged from a Marxist standpoint. There is probably a special significance in the fact that on the arrest of Djilas a box full of his manuscripts was impounded.

No revolt

THE fact that there has been no revolt in Eastern Germany similar to that in Poland and Hungary may be due partly to the fact that there is no outstandingly anti-communist leader, but more to a fundamental difference in the status of the countries concerned.

In the nature of things there cannot be the same appeal in Eastern Germany to an intense nationalism seeking freedom from Russian domination, if not from Communism itself.

But the revolts may well affect the whole question of German reunification.

If the Soviet Union has to evacuate all her troops from the Eastern European countries she will not be able to maintain the military occupation of Eastern Germany.

The Soviet reply to the West German note on reunification contains a reference to Poland which has been given greater significance by the recent developments.

A Russo-German alliance based on the unification of Germany and the partition and dismemberment of Poland involving the restoration to Germany of the "lost territories" has always been one of the possibilities.

Neutrality

THE Soviet Union in now apparently rejecting the principle of free elections, has offered to mediate between the West and East German governments, and the more temperate language of the reply is encouraging the opposition in West Germany to suggest that constructive negotiations are now possible.

In the changed situation, not only does the solution of the German problem on the lines of a reunited but disarmed and neutral Germany become more than ever desirable, but the possibility of the extension of the neutral area to include not only the former Russian satellite States as well as the reunited Germany, but even Scandinavia and Switzerland should be seriously considered.

There is even a hope that the Labour Party might adopt such a plan in view of Hugh Gaitskell's statement at the Conference of Parliamentarians from NATO countries when he said that, although he has always been against the idea of a neutralised Germany, it was now time to look at the possibility of a wide neutralised area in Europe, including perhaps some of the satellite States.

From the Editor's Notebook

One of "The Thirty"

STUART BEAVIS, one of the thirty men who were sentenced to death for their refusal to fight in the First World War, died on November 21 last. I do not know how many others are still alive, but the news of Stuart Beavis' death comes from one of the thirty, Fred Murlin.

While they were in the punishment barracks at Boulogne, Stuart managed to smuggle out a letter to his mother. It said:

"Just a line. We have been warned today that we are now within the war zone, and the military authorities have absolute power, and disobedience may be followed by very severe penalties, and very possibly the death penalty, so I just drop you a line in case they do not allow me to write after tomorrow. Do not be downhearted if the worst comes to the worst; many have died cheerfully before for a worse cause."—Stuart.

For circulating copies of this Runham Brown was prosecuted under the notorious Defence of the Realm Act, and fined £50 with the alternative of two months imprisonment.

Many friends will want to express sympathy with Stuart Beavis' widow and his sisters Gertrude Beavis and Dorothy Graham, faithful workers in the peace movement.

"No" to the Navy

FRED MURFIN writes: "The death sentence was commuted to ten years penal servitude.

"The men were in prison for three years—the equivalent of a four-year sentence—in the early days of which they were put on punishment for re-

fusing to make coal sacks for the Navy. Stuart was a tower of strength to those who were with him.

"For the past ten years or so Stuart has been farming in Cornwall. It had been his ambition to have his last years among animals on the soil. He was a grand lad."

Support from overseas

WE have had many letters from readers overseas supporting our outspoken comment on the Middle East situation.

A South Australian reader added that he wanted to change over to air-mail delivery. "I have suddenly realised my stupidity in allowing Peace News to come to me by sea mail," he tells us.

From Liege a Belgian reader sends us 100 Francs, wishing that he could be with us in London to demonstrate against the war in Egypt.

He did not know that two Belgians would be marching with Dr. Donald Soper in London last Sunday. They were Jeanne and Marie Gevaert, members of a well-known family of Belgian world citizens.

Veteran of Dachau

A NOTHER world citizen and war resister in the march was Kurt Hagen from Germany. During his short visit to Britain he has spent a good deal of time helping us at Peace News office.

I'm told he intervened most effectively at an open-air meeting in Hyde Park where a speaker was suggesting that Hitler wasn't such a bad chap after all.

Kurt asked to be allowed to speak and won a good deal of sympathy from the crowd. He had been lucky enough to survive six years in Dachau.

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SWEDISH REACTION ON EGYPT AND HUNGARY

"MAY Great Britain recover soon from her serious illness. We, the world, need badly a sane Britain."

This message came to Peace News last week from Greta Engkvist, well-known in her country for her work in Sweden's Peace High School in Stockholm.

Swedish reaction to the Anglo-French invasion and bombing of Egypt, has not been strong, she writes, because of Russian cruelty in Hungary.

"But the invaders of Egypt were strongly condemned by both the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Udden. To most of us Britain's action was unbelievable, but we had full confidence in the British people: they would do the job for all of us in opposing such folly. We thank you for doing so."

"On Hungary our people have reacted very strongly; violently at times."

"The Swedish radio broadcast both Sir Anthony Eden's and Mr. Gaitskell's speeches. All parties admired Mr. Gaitskell's speech. Here are some press comments: "

Moral force lost

Nerikes Allehanda (Conservative): "In his skilful speech Mr. Gaitskell criticised Mr. Eden's policy with a heart-rending and logical penetration of judgment. Israel's attack has been used to carry out the settlement of the Suez case with violence . . . just what they wanted to do in August and September but public opinion prevented."

"They have ignored the UN Charter and broken the tradition of incessant resistance to every armed attack which has been the pride and moral force of England and the West."

Göteborgs-Posten (Liberal): "We congratulate Britain on having a man like Gaitskell. Seldom has a speech made a greater impression."

"As to Hungary, children with their mothers are coming here already. The whole country is demonstrating."

"Even authors belonging to the World Peace Council have signed a letter to the Russian authors; 26 students have refused to go to Russia next summer, and Bulganin and Khrushchov will not be invited to Sweden as was planned."

War honour renounced

From TREVOR WADSWORTH

AS a practical protest against the British Government's Suez policy, ex-RAF leading aircraftman Godfrey Cox, of Alfreton, a member of Mansfield Peace Group has returned his war service medals to the Prime Minister with a letter explaining his reasons.

Thirty-eight-year-old Mr. Cox, a confectioner, who is Christian Citizenship Secretary of the Alfreton (Derby Rd.) Circuit of the Methodist Church, served for seven years from 1939 in the RAF, for most of the time in the Middle East, including Egypt. He became a pacifist after the war.

"I told the Prime Minister that I thought that the action of the British and French Governments was un-Christian and against the Principles of Our Lord," he told Peace News.

From the Prime Minister's Secretary has come a reply stating that the medals—the Africa Star, with clasp, the 1939–45 Star, the Defence Medal and the War Medal—will be kept in safe custody in case he would like them returned at some time in the future.

"I don't think that is likely," said Mr. Cox.

5,000 ARRESTED IN INDIA Civil disobedience in Bihar

By TERENCE CHIVERS

TOO long the cry of agony from the people in the north-eastern Indian state of Bihar has gone unheeded. Too long the impoverished peasant, the unemployed and the near-starving have watched, waited and listened to fine words, promises of improvement, fiery speeches which heeded their lot on the lips yet betrayed their needs in every action.

On August 31 civil disobedience against the Bihar Government began as an effort to improve the lot of these people.

Organised by the Bihar Socialist Party, 11,500 people have offered Satyagraha resulting in over 5,000 arrests at last report.

Over 60 per cent of the Satyagrahis belong to the lowest caste and class of agricultural landless labour.

Sentences have ranged from ten days to 13 months imprisonment, though many were under arrest for only a few hours. Some, after more than a month's imprisonment, still awaited trial.

Maltreatment of Satyagrahis including kicking and beating is reported to be common. Women are said to have been dragged and injured. A "lathi" (heavy bamboo club) charge was made on Satyagrahis in Bhagalpur Central Jail.

"Too many people, too little land, is the background."

PEASANTS

In this situation, the tax demands of the State, a top-heavy administration and an agricultural system that enables the wealthy to plunder the poor in full legality have aroused the peasants.

They are often mortgaged for life, indebted beyond their span of years. They have resorted to civil disobedience to obtain justice where appeals to mercy and to law have failed.

This is the state where Bhoodan (Land Gift Movement) had succeeded as nowhere else in India. Vinoba Bhave and other Bhoodan workers have accepted land from those with plenty, from those with barely enough and from many with too little.

In consequence, many of the smaller land owners who had contributed to Bhoodan, feeling the pinch from their reduced holdings, ejected the peasantry from the land they had filled for years for the owners.

The unprecedented scale of these ejections or "Bhoodan in reverse," as the Socialists call it, has meant more often than not that the peasant's plight has worsened from poverty to starvation.

Conscious of the predicament, Vinoba Bhave pleads with the landlords to use mercy. At the same time he told the ejected peasants to refuse to leave the land come what may.

CHARGES

As the problem grew more acute, Bhoodan appointed a committee to work out a solution. Its proposal that the ejected labourers be given a tiny and inadequate portion of land was intended less as a remedy than as a palliative, claim the Socialists.

However, many a landlord was content to accept the praise of Bhoodan for his gift of land—too often bad land—and with his conscience suitably bolstered, evict unwanted peasantry from other of his holdings.

UN resolutions on Middle East

IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Oct. 30. US Resolution calling on all members "To refrain from the use of force or threat of force."

Vetoed by Britain and France.

Oct. 30. Soviet Resolution calling for immediate cease-fire.

Vetoed by Britain and France.

Oct. 31. Yugoslav Resolution calling for emergency session of the General Assembly.

Opposed by Britain and France.

IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Nov. 2. US Resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire.

64 in favour, 5 against (Australia, France, Israel, New Zealand, United Kingdom).

Nov. 3-4. Canadian Resolution calling on the Secretary-General to submit a plan for setting up an Emergency International UN Force.

57 in favour, none against, 19 abstentions (Albania, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Hungary, Israel, Laos, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, S. Africa, Ukraine, USSR, United Kingdom).

Nov. 3-4. Afro-Asian group Resolution calling for cease-fire and withdrawal of all forces.

59 in favour, 5 against (Australia, France, Israel, New Zealand, United Kingdom).

Nov. 5. Three-nation Resolution (Canada, Colombia, Norway) approving plans for UN Force.

57 in favour and 19 abstentions (as in Canadian Resolution of Nov. 3-4).

November 24. Afro-Asian resolution calling once again on Britain, France and Israel to "comply forthwith with the Assembly's previous resolutions on withdrawal."

63 in favour, 10 abstentions, 5 against (Australia, France, Israel, New Zealand, United Kingdom).

PORT SAID

LAST week, just off Fleet Street, I stood in the offices of one of the largest international news agencies holding radio-photographs of the victims of the Franco-British attack on Port Said.

British newspapers had declined to print them, although the pictures had been secured at considerable personal risk by a press photographer of international repute.

If we published them it would involve an additional expenditure of around £90 for photographs, blocks and the printing of two extra pages.

Our decision was to publish and rely on the support of our readers to meet the additional cost.

The deliberate attempt to deceive the British public as to what happened in Port Said is a challenge that Peace News and its readers must accept.

Our target for the fund raised from this appeal is increased to £3,090. In the last month of 1956 we have to raise

£101 + £90

We hope that publication of these pictures will help in bringing about a demand for reparations to Egypt for the damage Britain has done; certainly speed up the sending of aid.

As one reader wrote last week when sending a contribution to the Peace News Fund . . . "I think that is as good a way as any to help Hungary and Egypt."

THE EDITOR.

Contributions since November 16: £108 2s. 11d. Total since January 1, 1956: £2,596 4s. 8d.

Anonymous contributions gratefully acknowledged: from Yorkshire, 6s.; Winchester Hill, £1; "Cheebler" of Glasgow, 10s.; Co-op Divi, £5.

Please make cheques, etc., payable to Peace News Ltd., and address them to Lady Clare Annesley, Joint Treasurer, Peace News, 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4.

Invasion opposed as "unjust war"

A FORMER paratrooper, the Rev. S. Hinkes, curate of St. Clement's Church, Leigh, Essex (England), was forbidden to preach again within his district following a sermon on November 4, in which he condemned the Suez war.

It has since been reported that it is likely that he will be re-instated.

Mr. Hinkes said that it was not his place to expound politics from the pulpit, but he intended to expound the Christian moral teaching on war.

He believed that the Christian teaching was "Thou shalt not kill," to which there were two exceptions, that of capital punishment and a "just" war.

His sermon gave reasons why he did not consider this to be a "just" war.

"The purpose stated by the Prime Minister last night (November 3) was the preservation of our supplies of oil. If this country were to starve to death through lack of oil unless it fought an immoral war, it would be better for this country to starve to death."

"What is the moral duty of a Christian who finds himself a citizen of an aggressor state? First, a serving soldier in doubt as to the justice of the cause is allowed to assume his country is in the right, but a soldier who freely enlists after hostilities have broken out must satisfy himself as to the justice of the cause. If he is in doubt on this matter he may not enlist."

"A serving soldier who is convinced the cause is unjust may not inflict any damage on the enemy, but is allowed to defend himself if the enemy attacks him, although he must inflict no damage on the enemy."

Mr. Hinkes urged his congregation to write to their Members of Parliament to "stop this unjust war."

He criticised the National Council of Labour for their moderation in suggesting workers should not strike. "It is right to act in a constitutional way," he said, "and there is nothing unconstitutional about a strike."

Urging his congregation to support every demonstration, and every meeting protesting against the war, he said that he was certain that he spoke not only for himself, or for the Church of England, but for the whole Christian Church.

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Bodies of civilian victims of Port Said bombings, shellings by Anglo-French are hauled through street of stricken city on hand-drawn carts en route to mass burial.



ABOVE: Mother and two children picking through ruins at Port Said. This was once their home. BELOW: Father in Port Said with his dead daughter.
Photo above by Per-Olow Anderson for International News Photos; photo below by Per-Olow Anderson from The Scribe.



British and French "po P O R T S

Per-Olow Anderson's story

Per-Olow Anderson, Swedish Press photographer, took all but one of the photos on these pages on November 6 in Port Said. His photos appearing here are, with one exception, from International News Photos, the sister organisation of International News Service, one of the three largest American news agencies. INS is owned and controlled by William Randolph Hearst. Mr. Anderson told what he saw in The Scribe, a monthly magazine published by The Centre for Middle East Research Information Department in Cairo, from which we quote the following extracts:

MY eye-witness story would not be a very nice story to tell children of the world...

I met children in the bombed-out houses and among the ruins searching for their parents. I saw parents, they, too, were searching with bleeding hands in the wreckage... of their homes, to find their killed children. I saw... dead bodies in smouldering, smoking ruins...

Is this to be called "police action" to fly along the streets machine gunning into every house as well as the streets? I call it terror and murder...

British officers tried to stop me from getting the pictures and the story out of Port Said. I was smuggled out of that hell so that the whole world may know what happened in Port Said.

It is a shame for England and a black spot which can never be cleaned off. I have been a war photographer since the civil war in Spain, and it is hard for me to find any comparison to Port Said, horror and terror against civilians...

I met and talked to some British officers; they were never allowed [in] to the terrible bombed areas by the Public Relations Officer; they never had a chance to speak to the population that had been so cruelly hurt...

I had been with the people of Port Said and got all these details from doctors in the hospitals, the commander of the fire brigade and the men and women in the streets. I had seen the corpses of the civilians, children as well as women, with the holes in their backs as they had been shot whilst running away.

Six blocks of wood houses were fire-bombed in Gamil area and in the ruins among all other buildings I counted 270 dead carried away in the two hours I was there.

AIR MINISTER ON LESSONS OF AIR POWER IN EGYPT

"We took them entirely by surprise."—An RAF officer after first bombing of Egypt on October 31.

SPEAKING at Mold, Flintshire, November 16, on the operations in Egypt, Mr. Nigel Birch, British Secretary of State for Air, said: "Our armed forces deserve the united praise of the country. All three Services acted magnificently... there is the lesson of air power. The lesson of how merciful the exercise of air power can be provided your force is well trained and provided its technical equipment is good enough."

"In the event, the great fleets of Russian aircraft were neutralised at the cost of only very few lives."

"Lastly, there was the lesson of how flexible a force our V-bombers can constitute. They are often looked upon purely as carriers of atomic weapons but they can carry great loads of high explosives as well."

"They have a long range and can be moved about the world with great rapidity and their new radar bombsights make it possible for them to bomb with accuracy from very great heights."

"The crews showed the utmost skill and care in avoiding civilian casualties. Certainly the Forces have nothing to be ashamed of and everything to be proud of and they deserve the thanks of this country."

Further copies of these two pages of Peace News are available at 6d. each, or 3s. per dozen, post free, printed on white paper, from Peace News, 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4.



A handcar mourning the



ABOVE: out by Anglo-I bomb crater, raged, besiege c



RIGHT: H overturned

French "police action" in PORT SAID

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Photo: Sport and General.

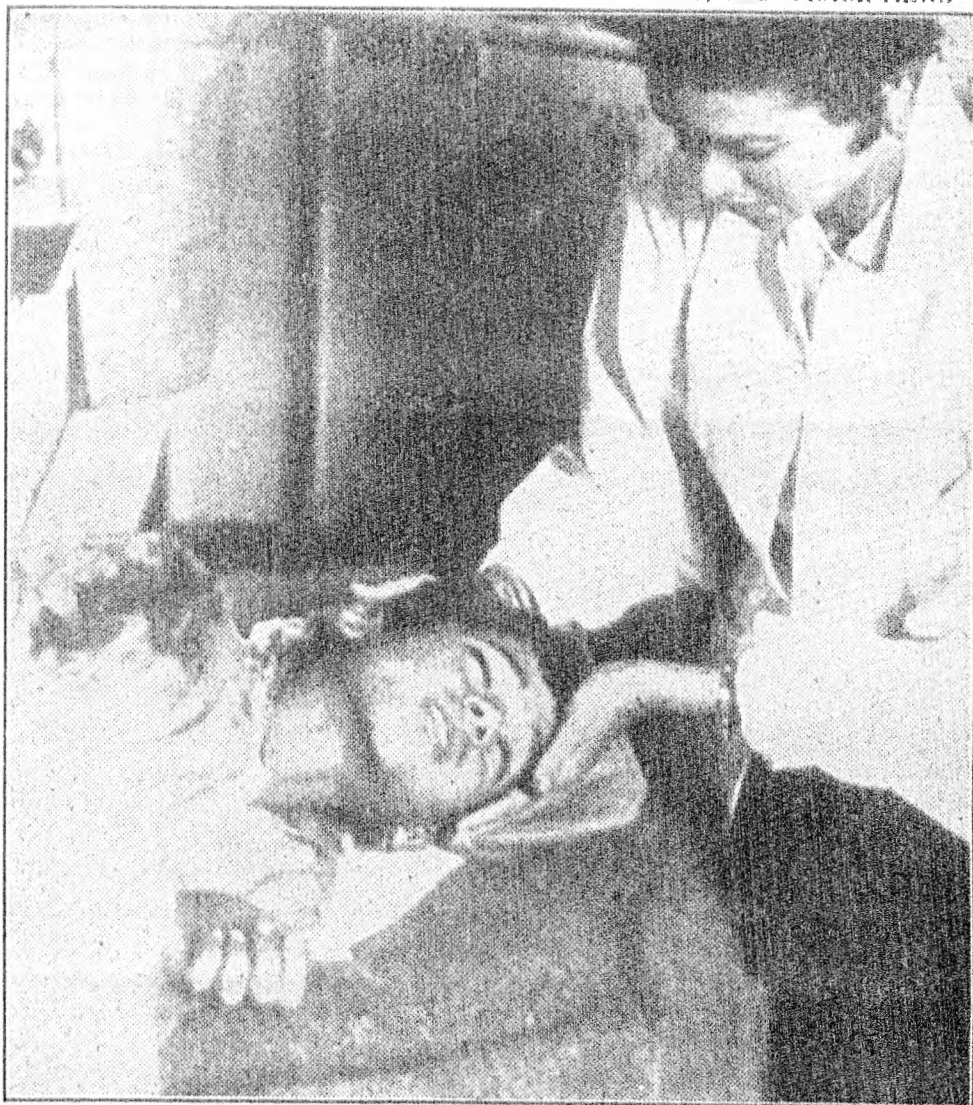
A handcart trundles through a street in Port Said followed by Arab men and women mourning the dead it contains.



ABOVE: Whole blocks of Port Said, once a city of nearly half-a-million, were wiped out by Anglo-French air naval bombardments. Water-filled hole in foreground is a bomb crater. BELOW: Hungry residents of Port Said, days without food as fighting raged, besiege one of few shops with anything left to sell.



RIGHT: Hauling body of a victim from drainage canal at Port Said. Wrecked, overturned car in ditch is evidence of severity of attacks.



Nurse comforts 11-year-old boy shot in head while in streets during Anglo-French machine gun attacks on Port Said from low-flying helicopters. The boy died.



Children with buckets and pails scoop drinking water off street from leaking fire hose. Invading Anglo-French forces had shut off water for two days.



PRISONERS FOR PEACE

Names and addresses of war resisters in prison at Christmas time 1956 and New Year 1957. You may wish to observe Prisoners for Peace Day, December First, by sending Christmas cards to these men. Cards may be signed, but no personal messages may be included or prison authorities may not allow the cards to be delivered. This list has been compiled by the War Resisters' International, 88 Park Avenue, Enfield, Middlesex, England.

AUSTRALIA

William Davis, *Holdsforth Detention Establishment, Via Liverpool, NSW, Australia.*

BELGIUM

In *Prison de Ruysselede, Belgium*:
Monsieur Breynaerts, Monsieur Volskaert,
François Huppertz, Jean Vandervelde.

Prison de Forest, Belgium:

Georges Morel, Célestin Horin, Martin Semineck, Monsieur Shysmans, Richard Engels, René Heudens, Pierre Maes.

Prison de Gand, Belgium:

Roger Demanet, Etienne Steemans.

Prison de Liège, Belgium:

Joseph Piron, Jacques Duttrannoit.

Jacques Le Jeune, *Ferme d'Etat de Saint-Hubert, Belgium.*

Marc Garcel, *Eben-Emael, Belgium.*

André Meus, *c/o Van Lierde, 39 rue du Lorient, Boltsfort, Belgium.*

BRITAIN

H.M. Prison, Manchester, Britain:
Arthur S. Weakley, Brian R. Comer.

Don R. M. Alexander, H.M. Prison, Liverpool, Britain.

David G. Allcorn, H.M. Detention Centre, Goudhurst, Kent, England.

George R. Blacklaws, H.M. Prison, Wormwood Scrubs, London, W.12, Britain.

Douglas Day, H.M. Prison, Eastchurch, Kent, Britain.

Robert Dick, H.M. Prison, Barlinnie, Glasgow, Scotland.

Aubrey Dunning, H.M. Prison, Norwich, Britain.

Philip Dyson, H.M. Prison, Birmingham, Britain.

Terry Eden, H.M. Prison, Lewes, Sussex, Britain.

Geoffrey Matthews, H.M. Prison, Brixton Hill, London, S.W.2, Britain.

Stewart Neill, H.M. Prison, Saughton, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Matthew S. Robson, H.M. Prison, Northallerton, Yorks, Britain.

Robert B. Shankly, H.M. Prison, Barlinnie, Glasgow, Scotland.

DENMARK

Danish war resisters are in three camps. The addresses to which a collective greeting may be sent are as follows:

1. *Tillidsmaendene, Militaerneaegterlejren, Gribskov, Maarum, Denmark.*

2. *Tillidsmaendene, Militaerneaegterlejren, Øksbøl, Denmark.*

3. *Tillidsmaendene, Militaerneaegterlejren, Kompedal, Engesvang, Denmark.*

There are 25 Jehovah's Witnesses in prison. Their addresses are not known.

FRANCE

Prison de Fresnes (Seine), France:
Eugène Chabane C.3459, 3-323, Michel Clep C.2727, 3-339, Gaston Couly C.46,947, C.N.6, Jean Demon C.3693, 3-310, Casimir Fasny C.2360, 1-364, Marcel Frelon C.2913, 3/305, Serge Gueu C.3640, 3-339, Henri Hainion, Francis Laffont C.2396, 195/2, Jacques Laffont C.2397-192/2, Monsieur Leroy, François Maillard C.3567, 3/323, Oscar Provville, Edouard Tronina C.2979, 1/469, César Wawro C.2575, 3/323.

31 *Rue du Cambout, Metz (Moselle), France:*
Maurice Beir, Pierre Interling, Nicolas Kosc, Guy Planche, Joseph Prudel, Jean Ragnebeau, Antoine Tornani, Joseph Vershaeve, Joseph Kania.

53 *rue Raucourt, Marny (Nord), France:*
Robert Thierry, André Mourisse, Taddei Prokowitz.

56 *Boulevard Jacques Cartier, Rennes (I. et V.) France:*
Paul Carre-Pistolle, Jean Claudel, Joseph Domanski, Joseph Popeye, Louis Schmitt, Jean Sersa.

Prison des Baumettes, près Marseille (B. du R.), France:
Jean Meiffre, Pierre de Nardo, Monsieur Pons, Michel Maunier.

Maison Centrale de Fontevault (Maine and Loire), France:
Henri Moschberger, Fidèle Vancopenolle, Jean-Claude Rezer, 10.143.

15 *Boulevard Oraismes, Lisleux (Calvados), France:*
Antoine Capraro, Richard Drozan, René Val.

Fort de Montluc, Lyon (Rhône), France:
Louis Chamario, Marcel Trouillet, Alfred Zielinski.

Camp d'Errouyes, près Toul (M. et M.), France:
Roméo Dellalonga, Jean Mislikowski.

1 *ter, Rue Maurice Barrès, Metz (Moselle), France:*
Othon Nisselbeck, Edmond Schaguoné (eight years in prison).

Gilbert Barbier, 5 *Rue Louis Pergaud, Prison de Besançon (Doubs), France.*

Christian Desmazieres, 41 *rue Henri Poincaré, Asnières (Seine), France.*

André Eiselé, 16 *Cité des Enclos à Blainville-sur-Eau (M. et M.), France* (temporarily free).

Michel Flancin, *Prison de Carcassonne (Aude), France.*

David Kruczynski, 72 *Rue d'Auxonne, Dijon (Côte d'Or), France.*

Jean Lavignac, *Prison de Constantine (Algérie).*

Marcel Legendre, *Fort du Hâ, Bordeaux (Gironde), France.*

René Tchourbassoff, *Prison militaire de Tunis, (Tunisie).*

Jean Roszyk C.114, *Prison cellulaire de Loos (Nord) Cellule 75, France.*

Jean Peiprzyk, *Prison des Baumettes, près Marseille (B. du R.), France.*

Michel Bernard, 3 *rue de la Solidarité, Montrouge (Seine), France.*

HOLLAND

Albert de Bruin, *Sebaldeburen (Gr.), Holland.*

Piet Cornelissen, *Czaar Peterstraat 170/iii, Amsterdam O, Holland.*

Cor Dorsman, *Bilderdijsstraat, 47b, Rotterdam, Holland.*

Jaap Hartog, *Prinsensstraat, Zaandam, Holland.*

Herman de Jonge, *Goudsbloemstraat 17, Amsterdam C, Holland.*

Kees van der Lei, *Wijnjeterp 88 (Fr.), Holland.*

Evert Melles, *Donkerbroek 252 (Fr.), Holland.*

Chris Mol, *Lindeveld 22, Elin, Holland.*

Jan Schipper, *Woldweg 109, Kropswolde (Gr.), Holland.*

Arie Visser, *Poolsterstraat 9, Amsterdam, Holland.*

Other Dutch war resisters are in four groups. The addresses to which collective greetings may be sent are as follows:

1. *Mr. Ari Nenechal, Dienstweigerarskamp Vledder, Holland.*

2. *Mr. Johan Ledoux, Rijks Psychiatrische Inrichtingen, Woensel-Eindhoven, Holland.*

3. *Mr. Arie Tamis, Kamp Emmeloord Oost, Noord-Oost polder, Holland.*

4. *Mr. Ben Eerhard, H.T.O., Laakkade 80, Den Haag, Holland.*

ITALY

Giuseppe Gazzotti, *Carcere Militare Castel Sant' Elmo, Napoli, Italy.*

Felice Torghelle, *1° Reparto, Castello Angioino, Gaeta (Latina), Italy.*

Franco Rizzo, *Via Pigafetta 29, Torino, Italy.*

Ennio Alfano, *Carcere Militare Corso Massimo d'Azeglio, Torino, Italy.*

Giuseppe Aronne, *c/o "Cittadini del Mondo," Via Pagano 25, Siderno (Reggio Calabria), Italy.*

There are at least 6 Jehovah's Witnesses in prison. Their addresses are not known.

NORWAY

Olav M. Hanssen, *Grubhei, Mo i Rana, Norway.*

Collective greetings may be sent to:

1. *Civilarbeiderne, Havnas leir, Mysen, Norway.*

2. *Civilarbeiderne, Hustad leir, Julshamn, Norway.*

3. *Civilarbeiderne, Dillingøy, pr. Moss, Norway.*

SWEDEN

Collective greetings may be sent to:

1. *Vapenfria Värnplikliga, Asbro, Sweden.*

2. *Vapenfria Värnplikliga, Sunnanäs, Gävle 1, Sweden.*

3. *Vapenfria Värnplikliga, Universitetets skogs-förvaltning, Uppsala, Sweden.*

4. *Vapenfria Värnplikliga, Revingshed, Sweden.*

5. *Vapenfria Värnplikliga, Garnisonsbrand-karen, Boden 19, Sweden.*

6. *Vapenfria Värnplikliga, Björkö, Adelsö, Sweden.*

SWITZERLAND

Karl Böhlen, *Strafanstalt, Spitalstr. 54, Basel, Switzerland.*

Elio Concepio, *Penitenziario di Lugano, Switzerland.*

Karl Frick, *Strafanstalt, Spitalstr. 54, Basel, Switzerland.*

Ernest Polli, *Pénitencier d'Orbe, Bochuz, Switzerland.*

Jean Savoy, *Prison de St. Antoine, Genève, Switzerland.*

USA

Federal Prison Camp, Mill Point, West Va., USA:
Enos Yoder, Levi Lehman, Abraham Bon-trager.

Vern Davidson, Federal Prison Camp, Tucson, Arizona, USA.

William M. Helms, *Federal Correctional Institute, Terminal Island, Calif, USA.*

There are at least 57 Jehovah's Witnesses in prison. Their addresses are not known.

OTHER

Names of imprisoned war resisters in Communist countries, Finland and Spain are not available.

A Buddhist Bible

CLIFFORD BAX reviews

A Buddhist Bible, edited by Dwight Goddard. Harrap, 30s.

ANY person who is worthy of having a human form should be eager to learn about the religions of mankind, and in particular about the religions which have most influenced human conduct.

The book now in front of me runs to almost seven hundred pages, and it certainly offers an instructive presentation of the complexities of Buddhist doctrine. Indeed, it includes new translations of several well-known sutras.

A new-comer to the subject will inevitably be daunted by the unavoidable use of many Sanskrit words: unavoidable because, despite our western theology, we do not make such subtle distinctions as those which come naturally to our Indian brothers. This dif-

ference is made clear in the dialogue between the Buddha and some of his disciples. They also indicate how keenly those young men of long ago went about in search of the truth.

"The theme of this Buddhist Bible," says the author, "is designed to show the unreality of all conceptions of a personal ego." Your body is not your Self, neither is your mind; and although the old Greek philosopher said "All things flow," it has always been difficult for occidentals to get rid of the notion that the soul is a hard and unchanging atom. Missionaries used to tell us that Buddhism rejects the conception of the Soul and of God; and because Buddhism begins with a realisation of the suffering which existence entails, our missionaries called Buddhism a pessimistic religion. What (they declared) could be more doleful than the statement that to exist is to suffer? The truth is that in this great religion we are exhorted to overcome the ego and so to make way for a vaster consciousness. As for "denying the existence of God," Buddhism certainly abandoned the belief in an anthropomorphic God, much as it superseded the polytheism which is natural to primitive peoples.

Mr. Goddard has written an admirable manual on his subject. A short but clear outline of Buddhist thought was published some thirty years ago in "Wisdom of the Aryas" by Allan Bennett, a Lancastrian who became a Buddhist friar in Burma.

A child's life of Gandhi

Gandhi's love of children

Last week we read how Gandhi fasted for two days because two little girls living with him at Sevagram had told him a lie.

YOU must not think Gandhi was ever a severe teacher, or difficult to obey. He knew well that most of us are far from saintly, and he always said that there were two good ways of doing everything.

One is the difficult and more perfect way, the other, less perfect but quite easy. There is no harm, he taught, in beginning with the easy way, if the other way frightens us at first. We can always change over to the difficult way when we have grown brave enough.

Above all he loved to help and teach children. No matter how busy he was he always found time for children. Every morning and evening he went for a little walk, to keep in good health.

AS TOLD BY GERTRUDE MURRAY TO THE CHILDREN OF INDIA

Many of the ashram children would accompany him on these walks. These were children whose parents lived and worked in the ashram.

None of the ashram children were at all shy of Gandhi. They used to tell him all their little troubles and also about their games. Sometimes they would tease him and run away with his stick. One small girl would even climb up on his lap to pull his nose and tweak his ears.

In his leisure, short as it was, he would even crawl about on all fours to amuse the very little ones, and let them ride on his back. If a small child cried, he would even leave off important work while he comforted it.

ALL this does not mean that he spoiled children, however. By no means. He was never weary of telling them to keep themselves clean and tidy, and he thought that all children should learn to do some useful work and be self-reliant.

Laziness or dirtiness in children he would not tolerate.

Once, at a public meeting, he noticed a sniffling little Harijan (untouchable) child. Lifting it up, he said kindly but firmly: "Blow your nose clean."

However important the occasion was, he always noticed such little things. This was because to him they were not "little things."

Where others would only have seen a ragged little Harijan child with a dirty nose, he saw a child dear to God, born in dirt and misery through no fault of its own.

In that poor dirty child he saw one of those whose rights he had been fighting for all his life.

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GERMANY

Hilda von Klenze reviews

The German Scene, by Edmond Vermeil. Harrap, 25s.

THE clash of two irreconcilable shades of red on the dust jacket and the cover should be taken as a warning signal: the contents are no easier on the mind than the outside is on the eye.

This is partly the author's fault. Perhaps the most difficult problem when writing a historical account is the elimination of irrelevant details. Professor Vermeil obviously knows all there is to know about Germany, past and present, and he was determined not to leave out anything. The result is indescribable confusion, worse confounded by L. J. Ludovici's indifferent translation and an impish compositor who mixed the dates, of which there is great abundance, so thoroughly that the proof-reader evidently threw up the sponge after the first few pages.

Never have so many facts painstakingly recorded led to so little information painfully acquired.

Power over others

Power over Others. National Adult School Union, Cloth boards 5s. Limp Cloth 4s.

THIS is the Adult School Union handbook for 1957. As usual it contains material for fifty-two lessons on a variety of subjects more or less closely related to the general theme.

They range from studies of "creative rebels" such as Socrates, Luther, Tom Paine and Vinoba Bhave, through consideration of Liberalism, economic power and the power of trade unions, to a play (Christopher Fry's A SLEEP OF PRISONERS), a poem (William Blake's THE TIGER) and a picture (Paul Nash's SUSSEX LANDSCAPE) and Biblical subjects such as the Beatitudes and the Acts of the Apostles.

Two of special interest are those on "Pacifism" with notes by George Nedderman, and for Christmas "Power laid Aside" by Jean M. Anderson.

Those groups of the Peace Pledge Union or Fellowship of Reconciliation that find difficulty in devising an interesting and varied programme for their meetings, might do well to get this handbook and, without following the course slavishly, use it as a basis for their discussion and study work. Power over others is one of the great issues of the present age, and one with which pacifists are directly concerned.

Keir

Hardie

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CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN BIHAR

★ FROM PAGE TWO

and exploited section of the population. It is a simple matter for the employer to put his labourers in debt to him and to see to it that this debt multiplies with each new loan.

A minimum wage would help the labourer to rise from this state of virtual slavery and freedom for it would mean that solvency would be at least a possibility.

5. *Equitable redistribution of land.* Few people dispute the urgent need for land redistribution, though where there exists not enough, redistribution cannot solve the whole problem.

However, 44 per cent of cultivable land is held by a comparatively small number of rich landlords and were this to be distributed, the population would greatly benefit.

Such a move could put an end to uneconomic holdings but, although this is clearly important, there would still exist a surplus of labour with out land at all.

TAXES

6. *Abolition of irksome and unjust taxes.* Like the tax on bullock carts, multi-point sales tax and a professional tax on low income groups.

Taxes which place a further burden on the poverty stricken people must be abolished. The tax on bullock carts—indispensable to the agricultural peasant—is a case in point.

Were this tax to continue for long many of the peasants would find themselves looking to the wealthy landlords for transport—a new situation ripe for exploitation.

7. *Removal of betterment levy and increased irrigation water rate.*

8. *Abolition of Bihar Maintenance of Public Safety Act.*

Socialists point to the many excesses of the police. That police power is nothing short of tyrannical is partly attributable to the Bihar Maintenance of Public Order Act.

In collusion with the ruling party the police can under this Act squash every form of protest.

9. *Conferment of police powers on and allotment of appropriate share in Government revenues to district and village panchayats (councils).*

To solve the problem of the police, they should be placed under local control so that they are in direct contact with the people they are to protect.

LOOT

10. *Stoppage of "price loot" and achievement of parity between agricultural and industrial prices.*

"Price loot" is the graphic term used to describe what the fluctuation of prices of food and agricultural products means to the peasantry.

During the harvesting prices drop. As the peasant has no means of storage he must sell his crop.

If this crop be grain, for example, the Government or an outside buyer can purchase during harvesting for a low price, then sell the grain later to the peasant for a much higher price later in the year. Only if the Government is prepared to release the grain without profit can this "price loot" be ended.

11. *Employment or unemployment insurance; no rationalisation without alternative employment.*

As many labourers are not needed in agriculture, they will need to be given employment in other industries.

The villages which live by agriculture are, therefore, well aware of an ever present threat of unemployment, while in the towns unemployment is already widespread.

Employment or unemployment insurance is a necessary step to offset the dangers of this situation, argue the leaders of the struggle.

12. *Provision of facilities for irrigation, education and fuel gathering for Adivasis of Chhota Nagpur (aborigines).*

In some southern areas of Bihar existing near, often within, the forests are the aboriginal people. Instead of receiving assistance, the aborigines have been deprived of their right to collect fuel from the jungles since these became State property.

Now they must buy their fuel and since they cannot do without it they are charged exorbitant prices.

SUFFERING

The Government, declare the Socialists, should not only put an end to such exploitation but should further offer the aborigines genuine help.

The Bihar Socialist Party laid careful and detailed plans concerning where civil disobedience was to be offered, who could be enrolled as a civil resister, how many would participate at a given time (no more than 50 in the early stages of the struggle), and leadership.

Strict instructions against personal violence or destructive acts were issued by the Bihar State Committee of the Socialist Party.

In September, the National Committee of the Socialist Party expressed its belief "that the voluntary suffering of hundreds and thousands in their efforts to create a new society will bring about such a change in the minds of thousands of people that, once again, the distinction between good and evil, truth and falsehood will be established in the country."

COLOUR

● FROM PAGE TWO

And the 44-odd detainees are still behind barbed wire outside Lusaka.

Equality

FROM Gwelo, a scenically beautiful town in Southern Rhodesia, comes a report that the local Chamber of Commerce has rejected as "premature" a proposal by the Rotary Club of Gwelo that Coloured women should be employed as shorthand-typists in commerce and industry.

Members are said to have commented on the proposal as the "thin end of the wedge"—"no point in meeting trouble half way"—and "it is not a thing we want to encourage."

But they suggested it would be "fit and right for the Coloured girls to be employed as shorthand-typists by Indian and Coloured traders."

As a quick-witted, if cynical, Eurafian youth remarked to me: "All men are equal—providing they're White."

Letters to the Editor

Non-violent volunteers

THOSE who are congratulating themselves on having halted Eden's war would do well to remember their ghastly failure in being unable to prevent it. The "constitutional" method of opposition failed, and it is doubtful to what extent it can claim credit even for the present cease-fire. The terrible crime of aggression has been committed.

Unconstitutional methods—such as a general strike or the threat of it—might have prevented this war, and would certainly not have been undemocratic.

Democracy rests primarily upon the recognition of certain basic human rights, and these must be upheld even at the expense of thwarting the popular will.

Aggression, like the persecution of minorities, is basically undemocratic, and must be resisted and obstructed in every way compatible with moral precepts.

Here is a case where pacifists could take a lead. May I suggest the immediate setting up of a new Non-violent Resistance Group whose members could be called upon at short notice to take part in obstructive non-violent tactics in these cases of emergency?

Squatting outside War Office and military establishments, spreading of "seditious" literature among the troops, etc., could be undertaken.

Finally a word about Hungary. I suggest that the peace movement throughout the world should demonstrate its solidarity with those in Hungary who are using non-violent tactics in their fight for freedom, by setting aside two or three days for fasting and so on.

I also suggest that a small group should conduct a non-violent march through Hungary calling on the Soviet troops to withdraw, and urging the people to stick to non-violent methods.

MICHAEL RANDLE.

Church Farm, Fletching, Uckfield, Sussex.

CAN we not now launch a world-wide appeal for an invasion force to carry all that is needed, physical and spiritual into Hungary?

Can we not fill every mile of the frontier with people determined to march in, if need be, like ants over their dead, wave after wave?

The sword of faith and love will not fail at last to pierce the fear, the sense of injustice, the unbelief, the error that lead to the recent cruel violence.

Many of us will try to raise our own fare, single fare at any rate. To leave it to the Red Cross, which may or may not be let in, is far too impersonal.

GEORGE CHAMPION.

Preston Lane, Faversham, Kent.

DURING a recent Brains Trust Dr. Bronowski said that he would like to see the United Nations create an international unit which was prepared to march unarmed between those at war.

Dr. Bronowski said he would be proud himself to march with such a unit and if necessary to die for such a cause.

This idea, of course, is not new, but is not the time ripe for an all-out effort by pacifists to bring about the formation of such a non-violent body?

S. W. BISHOP.

11 Bazile Road, Grange Park, N.21.

Arab refugees

MAY I draw your attention to Mr. Garver's article of September 14. He wrote: "... the bald fact that there are 900,000

Arabs separated from their lands..." but omitted to state where these lands are situated.

UNO cautiously speaks of "Palestine refugees." That would mean that not all of them originated from the now Israel-area.

Dr. V. Kanev, the initiator of Israel's social insurance scheme and director of the Social Research Institute, published in the Jerusalem Post of February 15 a detailed report on this matter.

His figures are: Arab population in 1947 in the now Israel-area, due to Mandatory Government statistics = 747,300. 160,000 including repatriates remained, some 20 per cent are reported to have been absorbed in the economy of the Arab countries.

Final figures: 470,000. The natural increase since 1948 could not exceed 80,000 citizens of the countries they were born in. The difference between 470,000 and the some 950,000 sustained by UNO therefore must have come from other territories than Israel.

Mr. Garver wrote further that he met in Israel during two years one North-African Jew (only one), probably from Morocco. Since 1955 Jews from Morocco are streaming in our country in vast numbers. I would not know if all of them are sad as the one Mr. Garver met.

M. SEIDMANN.

Tel Aviv, Israel.

A new slogan?

IN your edition of October 19, Dr. Donald Soper is reported to have said on the previous Sunday: "If for a sufficiently high motive, ordinary people refused to fight, there would be no more war."

This thought provided us with an excellent slogan before World War II, but is it still true?

Surely there will not be masses of ordinary people fighting in any future war, which can therefore be carried on without their support? How many ordinary people knew about, much less assisted in, the preparations and execution of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

Dr. Soper also said that we must acquire a sense of urgency, for we might have less time than we thought. I suggest that we have already lost our opportunity of preventing wars by a mass refusal to fight.

I am not suggesting that public opinion no longer matters, nor am I criticising Dr. Soper's excellent work for pacifism; but I do think that we need a new slogan. Have your readers any suggestions?

ALBERT KNELLER.

6 Clifford Road, Alperton, Middlesex.

I would just like to express my appreciation of your stand against the acts of aggression carried out by the French, British and Soviet Governments... —Joachim W. Wesselo, Bromma, Sweden.

PACIFIST TO CONTEST SEAT AGAIN

JOHN LOVERSEED, AFC, who as an Independent Anti-Bomb candidate opposed Herbert Morrison in South Lewisham in the 1955 General Election, has been adopted as Fellowship Party candidate for the same constituency in the next General Election. His programme will include a vigorous pacifist foreign policy and those willing to help should write to Alfred Farrant, 97 King Alfred Ave., Bellingham.

The Lewisham Group of the Fellowship Party has already started a door-to-door canvassing campaign, which is arousing great interest in pacifism in the constituency.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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DIARY

As this is a free service, we reserve the right to select for publication notices sent in. We nevertheless desire to make it as complete a service as we reasonably can, and therefore urge organisers of events to:

1. Send notices to arrive not later than Monday morning.
2. Include: Date, TOWN, Time, Place (hall, street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address)

Friday, November 30

BELLINGHAM: 7.45 p.m.; St. Dunstan's Church, Bellingham Green. "End Conscripted Now." John Loveday, AFC, and other national speakers. Fellowship Party.

DUBLIN: 8 p.m.; 6 Eustace St. Mgt. on the part of Prisoners for Peace Day, to remember war resisters everywhere. Speaker: Harry Kinn-Worries. Irish Pacifist Movement.

GLASGOW: 7.30 p.m.; Community Ho., 215 Clyde St. Prisoners for Peace reunion. For, NCL, SCL, CBO.

LONDON, W.C.1: 7 p.m.; Conway Hall, Lion Square. Gene Sharp, MA. "What is the future?" The last of eight consecutive lectures on Non-violence and Social Change. The Third Way and Pacifist Youth Action Group.

STAINES: 7.30 p.m.; Town Hall. "Children of Hiroshima" film, and speaker Dr. Jack Murray. Organised by Peace Gp. Society of Friends, Goodman Place, Staines, Mx.

Every week!

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

LONDON: Weekend Workshops, cleaning and redecorating the homes of old-age pensioners. IVSP, 19 Pembroke Villas, W.11.

SUNDAYS

HYDE PARK: 4 p.m.; Pacifist Youth Action Group, Every Sunday. PYAG.

MONDAYS

SHIPLEY: 7.15 p.m.; Shipley Group in new premises in Labour Party Rooms, Westgate, Shipley.

TUESDAYS

MANCHESTER: 1-2 p.m.; Deansgate Blitz. Christian pacifist open-air mtg. Local pacifist ministers and others. MPP.

WEDNESDAYS

KIDDERLEE: 8 p.m.; 141 Woolacombe Rd. Discussion, music, radio, etc.

THURSDAYS

LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., 10, Bush Rd. B.10 and E.11 Group. PPU.

LONDON, W.C.1: 1.15-1.45 p.m.; Church of St. George the Martyr, Queen St. Weekly 1-hour Service of Intercession for World Peace. Conducted by Clergy and laymen of different denominations.

LONDON, W.C.1: 7.30 p.m.; Dick Sheppard Ho., 6 Budeleigh St. Pacifist Youth Action Group.

Saturday, December 1

LONDON, W.C.1: 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Club Room, Conway Hall, Red Lion Sq. All are invited to sign Christmas cards to imprisoned war resisters. 3 p.m.; address by Arlo Taum, Sec., War Resisters' International. Donations to cost of room welcomed. PYAG.

Sunday, December 2

LONDON, W.C.1: 3.30 p.m.; Kings Weigh Ho., Binney St. (Nr. Bond St., Stn.) Stuart Morris. "Advent." PPU Religion Commission.

Tuesday, December 4

LONDON, N.2: 8 p.m.; 15 Lynmouth Rd. Gene Sharp. "The Responsibility of Pacifists Today." Myself and Hilary and Hilary and Hilary. 7 p.m.; Friends' Mtg. Ho. Mount St. Mr. J. C. Mander. "Our Co-operation with Non-Pacifists." For.

Wednesday, December 5

BELFAST: 8 p.m.; Friends' Institute, Frederick St. "Pick and Shovel Pacemakers." Reports from workers on IVSP and kindred work camp projects. For.

KIDDERLEE: 8 p.m.; 141 Woolacombe Rd. Mary McKenzie, B.Sc. "A Fellowship Party Member's Impressions of Argentina." PP.

Thursday, December 6

LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd. P. E. Bagulley. "A Missionary's Life." Peace Pledge Union.

Friday, December 7

BELLINGHAM: 7.45 p.m.; 97 King Alfred Ave. Discussion introduced by Alf Farrant: "How can we get people to vote pacifist?" Fellowship Party.

UPMINSER: 8 p.m.; St. Mary School (near The Bell). "Make sure of Peace" meeting. Speaker, Rev. Peter Thompson. All welcome. UPMINSER Law Not War Committee (non-party).

Saturday, December 8

HASTINGS: 5.45 p.m.; Tinklers Dell, Crowhurst Lane, Battle. Christmas Party. Guest speaker: Stuart Morris; Guest artist: Vernon Symonds. Peace Pledge Union.

LONDON, W.11: 3 p.m.; 19 Pembroke Villas. Non-Violent Christmas Fund Fair, Film Show and Workshops' Reunion. IVSP.

PRESTON: 3 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., St. George's Rd., N.W. Area mtg. 6 p.m.; Public mtg. Fred Harrison. Chair. Bernard Rushton. Peace Pledge Union.

Sunday, December 9

CARSHALTON BECHES: 3 p.m.; 17 Hill Rd. Quarterly mtg. of Surrey Area. Discussion on Collective Pacifism. Peace Pledge Union.

Wednesday, December 12

BIRMINGHAM: 7.30 p.m.; Dick Sheppard Ho., 36 Holloway Head, Ron Keating. "The Pacifist and the Labour Party." West Midlands Area, Peace Pledge Union.

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Twists and turns into the morass

sion of Egypt, disregarding a warning sent the preceding day to Ben Gurion by President Eisenhower.

The situation was governed by the 1950 tripartite declaration under which both Britain and France were pledged to go to the assistance of whichever side—Israel or one of the Arab states—was attacked by the other.

People who had wondered why the British forces on Cyprus, assembled there for use against Egypt in the early days of the Canal nationalisation, had not been dispersed when that issue had come under United Nations handling, had their eyes opened for them: they had been kept there to put military meaning in to an ultimatum sent to Israel and Egypt on Tuesday, October 30, demanding Anglo-French occupation of key canal points.

No one has ever suggested that Egypt could possibly have accepted this ultimatum. President Eisenhower heard of it from the news tickers.

As the world cried out in consternation against Britain and France for launching an attack actually helping the Israeli invasion instead of coming to the assistance of invaded Egypt, the British Government's first explanation was that it had to protect British subjects in Egypt (who were in no sort of danger) and that the Canal must be safeguarded.

But the very methods used, of bombing raids to "soften up" Egyptian strongpoints, made nonsense of this explanation.

No British national had even been molested, and within two days (on Thursday, November 1) the Canal was reported blocked.

On Friday, November 2, the United Nations Assembly demanded an immediate cease-fire and the withdrawal of all attacking forces. No previous resolution had ever been passed with such a majority: 64 in favour, five against, and of the five Britain, France and Israel were three; the other two were Australia and New Zealand.

That was also the beginning of the British Government's disingenuous wriggles.

Its attempt to resist the demand for withdrawal of the invading forces was answered on November 5 by the resolution to establish a United Nations Command for an International Emergency Force in which neither Britain nor France should have troops; and on November 8 Israel, Britain and France were again called upon to withdraw their forces immediately.

Police action

IT was during these days that Sir Anthony Eden first had the unfortunate inspiration to call the Franco-British invasion a "police action" and was promptly told by an Opposition speaker in the House of Commons that the police does not usually break into houses it is pledged to protect, and does not usually side with the burglars.

That attempted explanation, too, being exploded, the next one was that the unqualified British-French action had provided the United Nations with teeth, in the form of

the international force about to come into being.

On this occasion it was Mr. Aneurin Bevan who made the Government look foolish. As well, he said, might the criminal claim credit for the creation of the constable.

Even then the wriggles had not come to an end. A still better "explanation" fell into the Government's lap with the much worsened West-Soviet relations due to the Russians' brutal repression of the Hungarian rebellion. It was now no longer necessary to tread softly where the Soviets were concerned.

So the invasion of Egypt was declared to have revealed an unsuspected Soviet penetration of Egypt, with vast stores of armaments.

This was too much even for the Government-supporting part of the Press and for The Times, which published a feature article by its diplomatic correspondent on November 12, showing that all the Russian arms shipments to Egypt and other Arab countries had been going on for a year and had been known; also, that there was no evidence of Russian soldiers or others from Communist nations having gone to Egypt since the beginning of the "police action."

From the first, strangely belated, charge that the United Nations had not acted efficiently against the Egyptian ban on Israeli shipping, with regard to which there was no legal case because international law recognises the right of blockade, to the ultimate attempted scare at Soviet "penetration" of Egypt and the Middle East there has never been a convincing explanation for the necessity of the British-French invasion.

And if any further proof of this fact were required it would be found in a world opinion in which even Russia and the United States are found on the same side.

Quibble

THE latest United Nations resolution, sponsored by the Afro-Asian group and passed as recently as last Saturday (November 24), "notes with regret the continuing presence in Egypt of two-thirds of the French forces and of British forces less one battalion, and the failure of Israel to withdraw behind her own borders."

Once again no one except Australia and New Zealand voted with Britain, France and Israel against this further condemnation of the British-French action.

There were ten abstentions and 63 votes in favour of the resolution, with the United States and the Soviets once more in uncustomed agreement.

The suspicion of collusion between Israel, France and Britain persists in view of the unsatisfactory nature of British "going off at a tangent" denials and French statements which amount almost to an admission.

And the last stand against the United Nations demand for the withdrawal of all the invading troops is based on a quibble.

Their forces will be withdrawn, say the French and British Governments, as soon as the United Nations international force is "competent to carry out the duties" for which it is being assembled.

That obviously raises two questions, both designed to put off the day of Israeli-Franco-British evacuation.

One is what precisely competence to carry out its duties means in this context, the other who is to be the judge of that competence.

So, after weeks of twists and obliquities by the defenders of the dishonourable British-French proceedings, the last resort is casuistry.

Outcasts

THERE is no room here for considering the long-term effects of Sir Anthony Eden's ghastly persistence in a policy as politically unwise as it is morally indefensible. The present situation and immediate prospects are dark enough for one week's dose of headaches.

We have become moral outcasts condemned by the overwhelming majority of the world.

All that some of our most traditional friends can do is to abstain from voting in the General Assembly.

● We have united the Arab world against us and strengthened already existing enmities in other countries.

● We have estranged the United States.

● We are without adequate oil or coal supplies to maintain, let alone to increase, our productive capacity.

● We are in danger of widespread unemployment or at least curtailment of working hours.

● The pound sterling, too, is in danger because our gold and dollar stocks are not sufficient to support it if we have to pay for all the external fuel we need to keep industry going.

● We are under unofficial, yet effective, sanction by the United States for the supply of Western oil if we continue to refuse compliance with the instruction for withdrawal from Egypt. There is no outlet from the vicious circle of our economic difficulties without outside help.

In short, we have made ourselves dependent on other countries, mainly the United States whose wishes we are still defying, and our only hope to be saved from the morass in which we have landed ourselves lies in the chance factor that the Americans, though looking on us as undeserving of help, are probably unwilling to see us sink.

And there is something even more distressing. It is the fact that a recent Public Opinion Survey by the News Chronicle showed the Prime Minister's popularity rating to have gone up with the first facile military success of the Egyptian invasion.

A country in trouble in the mid-twentieth century cannot afford cheap flattery.

'CRUEL AND WICKED'

The nature and temper of the regime that we have to deal with have been further revealed by the decision to expel 13,000 British and 9,000 French citizens from Egypt none of them with more than £20 in their pocket. It is a cruel and wicked decision affecting thousands of humble and helpless people.

—Daily Telegraph, November 26, 1956.

FROM the day that Eden declared in the House of Commons that the landing of British troops in Egypt was not war but "armed conflict" there has been a strong tendency to regard Egyptian reaction to the invasion of their country as the behaviour of quite unreasonable and rather naughty children.

Whatever the label attached to the British bombs, and the British soldiers who followed those bombs into Port Said, it is ridiculous to turn a blind eye to the fact that, to the Egyptians, what has happened is an invasion by an enemy of their country.

When Britain believed in the possibility of invasion by the Nazis, Germans and Italians were interned, and in the first world war many of them who had lived here for years were repatriated. "Repatriation" has a pleasant sound than "expulsion," but it is in fact precisely the same thing.

The internment of "enemy" nationals is always one of the first consequences of war; many British people were interned in Germany in 1914 and 1939, and in this country there was a tremendous "round-up" of "enemy aliens." When I was in Holloway prison in 1940 there were hundreds of German women there whose only crime was their nationality.

Moreover, there were hundreds of British women married to Italians and Germans, women who had never been away from Britain, interned in the Isle of Man and even sent to Australia to internment camps there. It was left to a small group of British feminists to protest against this "cruel and wicked" action, and to work for their release.

It is war itself that is "cruel and wicked"

Pilgrimage to Hungary

SUPPORT for the idea of a pilgrimage of penance to Hungary is growing.

A meeting to plan the next steps is to be held in London tomorrow, Philip Toynbee has told Peace News.

In The Sunday Observer (Nov. 25) Philip Toynbee pointed out that although young people would be planning the pilgrimage "there is no reason why people of all ages should not help."

Although the appeal was made in the first place to students, it is in no sense a student movement as such.

"Anybody, of any age, occupation or nationality will be most welcome."

In a letter to the editor of The Friend (November 23), Stella Alexander expressed the hope that the pilgrimage might be joined by a French contingent at Calais, and added:

"We might hope, also that many Asians in Europe would find this a matchless opportunity to join with Westerners in an act of fellowship and atonement in which all can join without reservations."

Peace News will be reporting further developments. Meanwhile it is asked that enquiries should go to Philip Toynbee, c/o The Observer, 22 Tudor Street, London, E.C.4, and not to the address previously used at Oxford.

600 ON PEACE MARCH

OVER 600 people marched behind Dr. Donald Soper and other well-known pacifists through the streets of the West End of London last Sunday with banners and leaflets calling for disarmament and an end to war.

The procession which assembled outside Kingsway Hall at the close of the evening service marched down Kingsway, along the Strand, through Trafalgar Square and Piccadilly Circus to Manette Street, off Charing Cross Road.

There Dr. Soper gave a brief but stirring address, to be reported in Peace News by Constance Willis next week.

Members of the Peace Pledge Union, which had joined with Dr. Soper in organising the march, came into London from as far afield as Swindon to join in the demonstration.

Many had attended the evening service in Kingsway Hall.

War is no solution

"WORLD ON EDGE" (see announcement, page 6) is a courageous, lively and remarkably balanced dramatic examination of the wars in Egypt and Hungary that will appeal to all who "place loyalty to Christian and moral standards above sectional and personal interests."

A full review will appear in Peace News next week. This is a show which deserves the support of all sane-minded readers.—R. M.

Prisoners for peace

FROM PAGE ONE "prisoners for peace" will meet for a re-union at Community House, 214 Clyde Street.

The Sheffield, Mansfield and Plymouth Peace Pledge Union Groups, like many others, are sending a card to every name listed in Peace News. A special collection is being taken to defray the cost.

In Swindon (Wilts) the Peace Pledge Union have taken the Friends Meeting House which will be decorated with posters inviting the public to join in the sending of cards.

Typical of meetings being held in private houses is that at Broxbourne at 7.30 p.m. on Saturday when Arlo Tatum and Joyce Runham Brown will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bearman at 25 Churchfields. All local people are invited to these meetings.

and very largely because in fact it is always the humble, and the helpless, and the innocent, who suffer its consequences.

War is not a chivalrous, gentlemanly game played with due regard for the rules and subject to penalties for fouls; it is an indiscriminate brutal, unjust and immoral force.

The bombing of so-called "military objectives" in this country by the Luftwaffe gave rise to raging anger and resentment against such "barbarians" as the Germans, but subsequently our own "obliteration bombing" policy made it clear that civilians are in fact the "military objectives" of modern war.

Apart altogether from the rights and wrongs of Governments' decisions and actions, the ordinary human being, whether he be British or Egyptian, re-acts in very much the same way under certain given circumstances. There should not be any surprise, that the Egyptians, whose town of Port Said has been bombed and invaded, are hostile to the invading forces.

It is certain that the British people would be unlikely to show neighbourly love to the troops of an enemy country if they had invaded Portsmouth or Plymouth, or for that matter Gibraltar or Malta.

To argue that the Egyptians are in the wrong and therefore deserve to be invaded, naturally carries no weight in Egypt against the Nasser propaganda, any more than German propaganda would have carried any weight with the British people in 1939.

The consequences of Eden's rash and obstinate intervention will not all be apparent perhaps for many months, but the consequences of war, whatever the alleged justification, are inescapable and inevitable.

Of course innocent people will suffer; of course cruelty and injustice and brutality will be rife; of course there will be misery and hunger and distress; these are invariably the consequences of war, and those who grandiosely declare, "not peace at any price," should ask themselves what is the price that the innocent, not only in this country, but all over the world, will have to pay for this lack of imagination, and worse still, lack of integrity among the so-called leaders of the world.

It is only when it is recognised that it is war itself which is unjustifiable and immoral that peaceful settlement of disputes instead of being a meaningless slogan will become a reality.

I RENOUNCE WAR AND I WILL NEVER SUPPORT OR SANCTION ANOTHER
This pledge, signed by each member, is the basis of the Peace Pledge Union.
Send YOUR pledge to
P.P.U. HEADQUARTERS
Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh Street, W.C.1

PPU RELIGION COMMISSION
Pacifist Universalist Service
3.30 p.m. Sunday Dec. 2, 1956
King's Weigh House Church, Binney St., W.1.
(Near Bond St. Tube)
Discourse by STUART MORRIS
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